THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 647.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such article therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A FEW CASKS OF

Rum, Wine, Brandy, & Gin,

upon a credit of sixty days.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 30.

On Saturday the 10th of June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

The House now occupied by

HENRY WALKER, as a School room, situate on a public alley, leading from Prince to Water street, eighteen feet front and twenty-six feet deep.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 30.

On Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the dwelling house of the late Bridget Kirk of this town, deceased,

All her Personal Property,

consisting of a negro woman, a cow, clock, feather bed and bedsteads, with other articles of household furniture. The terms of sale will be cash for all sums under ten dollars; for all between that and fifty dollars a credit of 60 days will be allowed; the purchaser giving satisfactory security; and on all above fifty dollars a credit of 4 months, on giving negotiable notes, with approved endorsers.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Mrs. Kirk are desired to settle their accounts as early as possible; and those who have demands against it are requested to exhibit them properly attested to.

ARCH'D. M'LEAN, Administrator.

May 30.

LANDING

At Col. Ramsay's wharf, out of the ship Hope, John Hawes, master, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscriber on very moderate terms,

51 crates of assorted blue

edged and cream coloured Earthen ware.

14 tons Sea Coal,
2000 bushels Salt,
21 casks 4, 6, 12, and 20d. Nails.
4 casks bottled Porter,
21 doz. Spades and Shovels.

J. G. LADD.

May 30.

Freight Wanted.

THE SHIP

HOPE,

Burthen 230 tons, John Hawes, master, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf —will take freight for New-York, or any port on the continent north of it;—she is a staunch good vessel, and will be ready to take on board in a few days—Apply to the master on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

May 30.

For Charter,

THE SHIPS

HAMILTON

AND

LEXINGTON,

Burthen about 400 hhds. tobacco each.

Wm. WILSON.

May 23.

SPRING GOODS,

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received by the Potomac Chief, a General assortment of

LONDON GOODS.

They daily expect their LIVERPOOL GOODS, by the Commerce, bound to this port,

April 10. tf

SPRING GOODS.

BENNETT & WATTS

Have just received, and opened for sale, an extensive assortment of

Spring Goods.

The following are a part:—

Superfine cloths and Kerseymeres, of every description,
Gold and silver spangled and tamboured vest shapes,
Best black satin, elastic florentine do.
Marseilles and Muslinet vest shapes,
Silk, striped, twilled, and plain nankeens,
Best India nankeens,
Silk, striped cassinet, and sagathies,
Muslins, muslinets, and dimities,
India Persians, amongst which are some striped ones for gentlemen's morning gowns,
Irish Linens, assorted, from 10d. to 4s. sterling,
Lancashire sheetings, fine 5-4 Irish do.
Dowlas's ticklenburgs, British oznaburgs,
German Hemp, Rolls, Drills,
Sackings,
An elegant assortment of lutestrings and and satins, and most kinds of silk goods,
Fashionable feathers, ribbons, edgings, and laces,
Silk, cotton, and thread hosiery, of every description,
Ladies' English beaver hats, white, blue, and black,
Mens' do. do. do. of the first quality,
Elastic suspenders,
Gentelemens' and Ladies English shoes,
India Cottons,
Gentlemens' & servants' buck-skin breeches,
Gloves of all kinds,
Nuns,' oznaburgs, and coloured thread,
English and French umbrellas,
Tapes and bobbins,
A very handsome assortment of chintzes calicoes, and Ginghams,
Furniture cottons, fringes, cord, and tassels,
Gold and silver cord and lace,
Bandano and other handkerchiefs,
A general assortment of hardware and ironmongry, amongst which are—
Scythes, sickles, anvils, vices,
Locks, hinges, saws of all kinds,
Nails & brads,
Blank books, paper, quills, inkpowder, &c.

By the William Penn, daily expected, we shall receive Russia Sheetings, and a further supply of Silk and Fancy Goods.

May 16. 3w

SPRING GOODS.

NOW landing from on board the ship Lancaster, Richard Watson, master, from Whitehaven, and for sale at Wm. Hodgson's Warehouse, on Prince Street, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

ALSO,

White Soap,
Mould Candles,
Durham Mustard,
Copperas,
White Lead,
Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red,
Yellow,
} Paints in kegs,
Nails of all sizes,
3, 4, and 6d. Sprigs,
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 8.
Window Glass,
Earthen and Stone Ware,
Glass Ware,
London bottled Porter,
And a few Pipes Port Wine of a superior quality.

WANTED,——A quantity of

Walnut Logs,

four squared.

April 11. tf

HARDWARE.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Ship Commerce, Capt. Cleveland, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, &c.

Well suited for Country Stores, which they offer for sale at their warehouse on Swift's alley, opposite Paton and Butcher's Iron Store.

N. B. We wish to sell or rent the Red Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's wharf, lately occupied by Hugh Smith. Possession can be given immediately, and if sold, a good title made.

J. RIDDLE & CO.

May 2. tf

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the President's Speech to both Houses of Congress, on the 16th of May, 1796.

Published by order of the House of Representatives.

Received and read 19th May.

[Continued from our last.]

[No. IV.]

Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney, to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, February 18, 1797.

[No. 7.]

DEAR SIR,

I arrived here last night after an expensive and tedious journey, through some very bad roads, from Paris. My letter No. 6, of which I forwarded to you quadruplicates from that city, will inform you that the day after accounts were received of Buonaparte's successes in Italy, Mr. De la Croix gave me, by direction of the Executive Directory, official notice *in writing* to quit the territories of the French republic. As this was complying with what I had declared to be a requisite preliminary to my departure, I did not think it proper to remain longer at Paris than was necessary to prepare for my journey; and having received the customary passports for this city, I set out with my family and secretary on the 5th inst. I shall remain here, or in some part of the United Provinces, till I receive directions from you how to act. I regret that my mission to Europe, at the same time that it has been very unpleasant to myself, should be both expensive and unprofitable to my country; could I be of any service, I should disregard personal inconvenience, and the idea of benefiting my country, would soften the asperities of a situation rendered particularly disagreeable by the conduct of a government with whom we wish to be on the most amicable terms, and yet who disregards and annihilates the usual mode of conciliatory explanation established between independent nations. Mr. Giraudet, the chief secretary in the department of foreign affairs at Paris, mentioned to Mr. Rutledge a few days before I left Paris, that as we were not going far, he hoped he should soon see us return. This I imagine was only the language of politeness; it certainly was not spoken officially, and I have not the least idea that I shall receive any invitation from France: though I ardently wish for a return of the good sense and good humour of that republic.

Note.—The letters No. 5, and No. 6, from general Pinckney, have not yet come to hand.

T. PICKERING.

[No. V.]

Extract of a letter from general C. C. Pinckney, to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, March 4, 1794.

"Some time before I left Paris, I was informed that the Directory had requested the Dutch to join them in treating neutral vessels in the same manner as by their decree in Messidor, they had determined to treat them. As I did not obtain this information from a source that I could depend on, I did not trouble you with it; but I have since had reason to believe that it was either true, or the Dutch were apprehensive such requisition would be made; for I have just received intelligence, which I am persuaded I may rely on, that the Dutch have informed the Directory, that it would be exceedingly prejudicial to them to join in so hostile a measure, for that they would thereby lose the friendship and trade of America, which (considering their commercial losses) were of extensive benefit to them, and they would deprived of the means of affording the French those aids which their commerce enabled them to do. In these reasons, my information adds, the French have acquiesced, and there is now no apprehension that our commerce will be molested by the Dutch. If the French had not consented to this, there is little doubt but the Dutch would have been obliged to have treated us as the French do, for there are 25,000 French troops in Batavia, and it is here no secret, that they can direct what measures they please.

I transmit your extracts of Major Mountflorence's letters to me of the 14th and 21st of February, relative to the infamous conduct of some of our countrymen, (I blush to call them so) in fitting out privateers under French colours, and plundering our fellow-citizens. Something energetic, I trust, will be done by our government with respect to those unprincipled marauders."

[No. VI.]

Extract of a letter from Major Mountflorence to general Pinckney, dated Paris, February 14th, 1797.

A letter from Mr. Barnet, our consular agent at Brest, under date of the 3d instant, informs me that a French privateer, owned by captain Cowel, a citizen native of the United States, and formerly master of the Jane, has captured lately two of our vessels, and sent them to L'Orient, one of them is a ship of four hundred tons, belonging to Boston, and bound from New-Orleans to London, the other is a brig from Baltimore to London with a very rich cargo of sugar, cotton, &c. Another letter of the said agent of the 7th informs me, that though he is certain that these two vessels and their cargoes are American property, yet it is generally believed that by the intrgues of the aforesaid captain Cowel, and of a certain captain Benjamin Lewis of Marblehead, that the whole will be condemned. I blush when I think on the conduct of some of our countrymen, in this country, not satisfied with violating the laws of the United States respecting our neutrality, but arming vessels under French colors to plunder their co-citizens. Besides, sir, I have it from good authority, that those Americans who are interested in fitting out privateers, are constantly teazing this government with applications, for more severe orders to cruize against our vessels, and it is really our own countrymen who endeavor to irritate matters between us. The same agent informs me that a large number of our sailors found on board English vessels, are now detained as prisoners of war, at Brest. I had formerly recommended to that officer to use all his endeavors to procure the release of such as he should be satisfied were really Americans, and that he has done, but his last letter mentions, that the minister of the marine has lately given orders not to release any more of the citizens of the United States, who may be taken on board British vessels. A new embargo was laid on the seventh instant at Brest, which is the third since general Rouche's expedition.

[No. VII.]

Extract of a letter from Major Mount Florence, to general Pinckney, dated Paris, 21st Feb. 1797.

Without any of your favors to answer, it is my duty to inform you, that a letter from Mr. Vail, our consular agent at L'Orient, under date of the 12th instant, informs that the American ships, Hope, Captain Rogers, and Antelope, of Boston, captain Benjamin Hilton, captured by the privateer Hardy, Capt. Cowel, (the man I mentioned in my last) and carried into L'Orient, are now libelled, and the only reason upon which this American captor grounds his claim, is that the seaman's articles are not countersigned by an American public officer; I cannot find that the laws of the United States require that formality, and the truth is, that not an American vessel in an hundred has the seaman's articles countersigned in that manner, but Cowel's attorney pretends that an antiquated, an *obsolete ordinance* of France of the year 1750, authorizes all

ships of war to arrest such vessels as have them not, as pirates. The tribunal of commerce has refused pronouncing in this question till they receive instruction from the executive, having written on the subject to the three ministers of justice, marine and foreign relations, and I am going to do the same, but my application will be signed by Mr. Skipwith. Mr. Vail further adds with much truth, that "the American commerce very much depends upon the fate of these two vessels, and the hopes of the privateers are placed greatly on these vessels being condemned," and in another place he writes, that most of the privateers are owned or commanded by Americans, who create these difficulties.

Another letter from Mr. Le Baronfils, our consular agent at Dieppe, informs that the American ship Hare, of New-York, captain Nathan Haley, of the burthen of two hundred and eighty tons, has been sent into Dieppe, on the 17th inst. having been captured by a French privateer. These captures alarm very much our traders, if this government sanctions the doctrine held out at the tribunal at L'Orient, it would be tantamount to a state of warfare, as almost every vessel we have now in Europe is in that predicament.

J. C. MOUNTFLORENCE.

Major General Pinckney.

A true copy,

HENRY M. RUTLEDGE.

[No. VIII.]

Extract of a letter from General Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, March 8th, 1796.

I have just received intelligence from Major Mountflorence that the tribunal civil of the Pas de Calais, has confirmed the judgment of the tribunal of commerce, condemning as lawful prize the American vessel, Royal-captain, John Bryant master and owner, for want of a sea-letter. I understand that it is a captain Nathan Haley, an American, who commanded the privateer under French colors, which captured and carried into Dieppe the 17th ultimo, the American ship Hare, commanded by a name-sake and cousin of his bound from England to New-York with a cargo, it is said, of fifty thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Barnet, our consul agent at Brest, informs me, that several citizens of the United States who were captured in British vessels, on board of whom they had been pressed, are at present confined in the prisons of that place as prisoners of war, and suffer much by close confinement and bad provisions, and that all his solicitations in their behalf, since the latter end of January, have been in vain. These injurious acts to our countrymen and trade are exceedingly distressing, nor can it be said when they will cease. It is thought by many, and I believe justly, that the election of their new third will determine France either to conciliation or avowed hostilities; as much as I wish for the former, I wish the measures of our government will be dispassionate and candid, but firm. Mean submissions are generally returned with contempt and renewed oppression.

☞ *Numbers IX and X. are the answer of the President of the Directory to Mr. Monroe's valedictory address and the decree of the Executive Directory, relative to neutral powers; both of which having already appeared in the* MIRROR, *it will be unnecessary to repeat them.*

[No. XI.

Extract of a letter from John Q. Adams, Esq. Minister Resident of the United States near the Batavian republic, to the Secretary of State, dated the Hague, Nov. 4th, 1796.

In the letter from the committee of foreign affairs, a copy of which was enclosed with my last, they have raised pretensions and used expressions upon which I have not thought it necessary to anticipate the opinion which you will form, or the notice which you may think proper to take of them. But, as it is possible the tone and ideas may appear extraordinary, I think it necessary to add a few observations and some particulars of information which will make them more accountable.

The general disposition, even of the patriotic party in this country, favors cordially and sincerely the neutrality of the United States. They have a very substantial reason for this disposition, as they are continually receiving remittances of interests upon their monies loaned to the United States, and as these are almost the only public funds of which the payments are still punctal, they apprehend that the difficulties and the necessities of war might produce a suspension or postponement on the part of the United States, similar to those of which many of the belligerent powers have given examples. But at the same time the patriotic party can have no avowed will, different from that which may give satisfaction to the government of France. They feel a dependence so absolute and irremoveable upon their good will, that they sacrifice every other inclination, and silence every other interest when the pleasure of the French government is signified to them, in such a manner as makes an election necessary.

I received not long ago an intimation, that one of the members of the committee of foreign affairs had confidently communicated to a friend, a circumstance which was intended to be kept a profound secret. It was that the French government had determined to defeat, if possible, the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great-Britain, and had signified to the committee of foreign affairs here their expectation, that they would concur with all their influence towards the same object. The tenor of their letter strongly serves to shew the accuracy of the information. The object which the last paragraph aims at, is not at all equivocal, but in considering the manner in which they urge their proposals, the address with which they pursue their point may be ranged on a level with their logic. After having undertaken formally to justify the condemnation of the Wilmington packet's cargo because they concluded it to be French property, they make no difficulty to assume a right to *insist* upon the protection of Batavian property on board of American vessels. They call very loudly upon the United States to go to war with Great-Britain and make a *common cause* with the French and Batavian republics. The whole of this singular passage might have excited a stronger sentiment than it did, had I not previously received the intimation mentioned above. Considering their language as dictated by an irresistible external impulse, an excuse for its singularity was derived from the necessities of their situation. In the answer which I have given, therefore, it was my endeavor to avoid every unnecessary discussion, and as far as possible every unpleasant expression. But the inconsistency of their pretensions with their own argument, could not be passed without notice. The oblique insinuation of treaties formed by the United States militating with that before contracted with this republic, I thought it necessary to repel in the most explicit and decided manner. Their assertion of *numerous services* rendered by their republic to the American nation authorized the reference in the answer to the reciprocal services and common utility, upon which I conceived the engagements between the two nations to be founded.

As they very clearly hint a wish that the United States should violate some treaty concluded after that with the Batavian republic, and make a common cause with them and France, I thought the honor and dignity of my country and its government required an explicit declaration in answer, that they would inviolably maintain their engagements with all other nations as faithfully as with this. But I did not think it necessary, though it might not have been unfair, to observe that their proposal of a common cause to be made with the French republic could not be made by them without her concurrence, or that the energy which they would insist upon for the protection of their property in American vessels, would be unnecessary if it were efficaciously employed in giving security to the navigation of their own flag. It may be mentioned here, that the American flag is not the only one for the honor of which these gentlemen have taken so deep and generous a concern. They some time since interested themselves in a similar manner for the honor of the Danish neutrality, until they were given to understand by the Count de Bernstorff, that the government of Denmark was the proper judge of its own honor, and was not disposed to listen to their instigations upon its concern with other nations.

No. XII.

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs of the Batavian National Assembly, to the Minister Resident of the United States of America, dated Hague, 27th September, 1796.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass without requesting you to state to your government how useful it would be to the inhabitants of the two republics, that the United States should at last seriously take to heart the numberless insults daily committed on their flag by the English—to represent to them that when circumstances oblige our commerce to confide its interests to the neutral flag of American vessels, it has a just right to insist, that that flag be protected with energy, and that it be not insulted at the expence of a friendly and allied nation. Deign to recal to the remembrance of the nation of which you are minister, that the numerous services which our republic has rendered to it, our reciprocal relations, as well as mutual utility, imperiously require that it should cease to view with indifference the manner in which the English act, who carry off with impunity from on board American vessels, the property of Batavians. Lead them to perceive, that reasons of convenience, treaties concluded subsequent to that with the Batavian republic, cannot change or annul a treaty formerly concluded and ratified between our two nations, who have equally suffered from the arrogance and despotism on the seas of proud Albion—in a word, between two nations *who making common cause with the French republic*, and governing themselves by the imprescriptible rights of nature and of men, may render to the two hemispheres a peace for which humanity languishes.

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Senate, in a body, waited on the President of the United States, at his house, when the Vice-President presented the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the session:

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States, request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your speech to both Houses of Congress, on the existing state of the union

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendance of our national faith, honour, and dignity, being, in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness, and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honor nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing those desirable objects, by amicable negociation, with the French republic. This method of adjusting national differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success when fairly, candidly, and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon, and we trust the French republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that republic by negociation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honor of our nation. And you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation, so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that nations will not always reciprocate peaceable dispositions, it is our firm belief, that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self-respect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression and prevent war.

While we are endeavoring to adjust our differences with the French republic by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to our attention effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys, or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a provisional army, by reviving the militia laws, and fortifying, more completely, our ports and harbours—will meet our consideration under the influence of the same just regard for the security, interest, and honour of our country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous, as those you state, of our own citizens, converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring our fellow-citizens, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the Senate believe that the prosperity and happiness of our country do not depend on general and extensive political connexions with European nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety as well as necessity of enabling the executive, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourse, as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the executive, in whom the constitution has placed the powers of negociation.

We learn with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow-citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked, wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence. A government chosen by the people for their own safety and happiness, and calculated to secure both, cannot lose their affections, so long as its administration pursues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your resolution to observe a conduct just and impartial to all nations, a sacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the rights of our government, contains principles which cannot fail to secure to your administration the support of the national legislature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealousies among us, and to convince the world that our government and your administration of it cannot be separated from the affectionate support of every good citizen.—And the Senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the constitution and government of their country, and as they hold themselves responsible to their constituents, their consciences, and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, so highly injurious to the honour, safety and independence of the United States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect unison with yours, in this public manner to declare that we believe the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, and that those internal regulations which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain untarnished the honour, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country; to acquire and establish which, in connexion with your fellow citizens, has been the virtuous efforts of a part of your life.

To aid you in the honorable and arduous exertion, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour.—And we flatter ourselves, Sir, that the proceedings of the present session of congress will manifest to the world, that although the United States love peace, they will be independent.—That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French, and all other nations, and expect the same in return.

If a sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace shall influence their councils, which we sincerely hope we shall have just grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preserved.

But if we are so unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between nations shall be rejected.—The *determination* "not to surrender in any manner the rights of the government," being so inseparably connected with the dignity, inter-

eſt, and independence of our country, ſhall, by us, be ſteadily and inviolably ſupported.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

To which the Preſident made the following

REPLY.

Mr. Vice Preſident, and Gentlemen of the Senate,

It would be an affectation in me to diſſemble the pleaſure I feel, in receiving this kind addreſs.

My long experience of the wiſdom, fortitude, and patriotiſm, of the Senate of the United States, enhances, in my eſtimation, the value of thoſe obliging expreſſions, of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the paſt, and an affecting encouragement to conſtancy and perſeverance in future.

Our ſentiments appear to be ſo entirely in uniſon, that I cannot but believe them to be the rational reſult of the underſtandings and the natural feelings of the hearts, of Americans in general, in contemplating the preſent ſtate of the nation.—While ſuch principles and affections prevail, they will form an indiſſoluble bond of union, and a ſure pledge, that our country has no eſſential injury to apprehend, from any portentous appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on divine providence we may reſt aſſured, that while we reiterate with ſincerity our endeavours to accommodate all our difference with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminiſhed, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarniſhed, by any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily ſold at the Vendue Store, for caſh,
A large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of

Broad Cloths, Caſimeres,

Calicoes, Chintzes, Muſlins, Silks, Stuffs of every kind, &c. &c. together with ſeveral packages of

HARDWARE,

of every deſcription,
MARSTELLER & SONS.

To-morrow will be ſold at the Vendue Store,
SIX HOGSHEADS OF

Third proof Antigua Rum,

for caſh.
MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Friday the 9th of June will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

Two elegant Gold Watches,

upon a credit of 90 days.
MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 1.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD,

6 Pipes Liſbon Wine,
2 Do. London particular Madeira,
2 Do. French Brandy,
4 Bags Jamaica Cotton,
1 Ton green Coffee in bags,
30 Boxes moulded and dipp'd Candles,
20 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
4 Barrels Womens' Stuff Shoes,
1000 Hearth Tiles,
50 Pieces India Bandanno handkerchiefs,
A few Gold and Silver Watches,
A quantity of cattle's hair in caſks,
30 Hhds. Philadelphia Lime, &c. &c.

June 1.

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,

A well finiſhed frame Houſe,

in a good ſituation for buſineſs and a family.
ALSO,

A ſtrong healthy negro man,

about 20 years of age,—Enquire of the Printers.

June 1.

For Sale.

AN excellent gardener with his wife and two children. Alſo, a good cook who has two children. For terms apply to the Printers.

June 1. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt me are deſired to bring them forward, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH SAUL.

June 1.

Alexandria, June 1.

Succinct account of the proceedings of the House of Repreſentatives on Friday and Saturday laſt.

FRIDAY.

The houſe, in a committee of the whole, proceeded to a diſcuſſion of the report on the preſident's ſpeech, and Mr. Nicholas's motion.

In this diſcuſſion—or rather, indeed, diſcuſſions remotely, if at all, connected with it—the attention of the committee was occupied until half paſt three o'clock.

At that hour, Mr. Nicholas having juſt ſat down, there was a call for the committee to riſe—this did not prevent Mr. Harper riſing, and requeſted a few minutes indulgence from the committee—this increaſed the cry of *riſe, riſe!* but Mr Harper ſtill continuing on his legs, the chairman was obliged to put the queſtion, when there appeared 48 ayes and 44 nays.

The committee accordingly roſe, reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

The houſe then adjourned until to morrow.

The firſt ſpeaker this day was Mr. Dennis, a new member from Maryland, who gave a very pleaſing ſpecimen of oratorical abilities, and who equally diſclaimed French and Engliſh influence, although he admitted having ſome time ſince felt ſtrong prepoſſeſſions for the republic. He, like the ſpeakers on the preceding days, took a wide range, which we ſhall not now attempt to follow him in—and concluded by giving his aſſent to the report of the committee.

He was followed on the ſame ſide by Mr. Sewall, who was ſcarcely leſs excurſive.

Mr. Findlay next roſe, and lamented the extenſive and time-waſted diſcuſſions which had unneceſſarily grown out of the report. And although he confined himſelf much more to the point before the committee, yet he too introduced a variety of collateral topics, and concluded by giving his opinion in favor of Mr. Nicholas's amendment.

Mr. Otis and Mr. Nicholas alſo ſpoke; principally in explanation of their former ſentiments—or to repel unfounded ideas which their reſpective ſpeeches on a former occaſion had given riſe to.

On the whole, unleſs by counting the number of ſpeakers who have already appeared, and who we may naturally ſuppoſe will not again occupy ſo much of the time of the committee, the deciſion of this queſtion, "where more is meant than meets the ear," is almoſt as remote as it was on Monday morning, when it firſt attracted their attention.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday laſt, the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States again went into a committee of the whole on the anſwer reported to the Preſident's addreſs; when Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under conſideration, Mr. Bayard (the new member from Delaware) opened the debate againſt the amendment. Gen. Shepard followed on the ſame ſide. Mr. Rutledge alſo again occupied the attention of the committee againſt the amendment, and in the courſe of his obſervations having noticed ſome remarks of Mr. Swanwick, he was replied to by him. General Smith next occupied the floor in behalf of the amendment; afterwards Mr Dana, who was oppoſed to the former part of it, which related to the rejection of our miniſter, but in favor of that part which had reference to the placing France on the footing of other countries with reſpect to treaties, and with ſome ſmall exceptions to the other parts. Mr. Dana having finiſhed his obſervations, and it being the uſual hour of adjournment, there ſeemed to be a pretty general wiſh to take the queſtion, the call for it being very loud: when Mr. Harper roſe, and wiſhed to deliver his ſentiments on the occaſion. After he had been on his legs about half an hour, in oppoſition to the amendment, Mr. Otis informed the committee that he was ſorry to ſay that the Speaker was indiſpoſed, and ſuggeſted the propriety of the committee's riſing, that the houſe might adjourn. The motion was immediately put and carried, and the houſe adjourned. Mr. Davis, from Kentucky, and Mr. Skinner, from Maſſachuſetts, appeared and took their ſeats in the houſe.

The executive directory of France have iſſued a proclamation reſpecting the primary aſſemblies for the elections. The rabble of the kingdom are here exhorted to be wiſe and temperate in their choice of rulers. Such admonitions to ſuch pupils, is like a precept to an oyſter-wench to avoid ſwearing and bawdry—*Atheiſm, Debauchery, Faction, Reſtleſſneſs*, and the *Soldiery*, are now the five kings of France. The nakedneſs of the Sanſculotte comports with the name, and Madame Tallien, with her ſiſter proſtigates, have inſtituted a *revolutionary* modeſty—wear their petticoats as high as their knees—and have aboliſhed ſhifts as deſtructive of the *proportions* of nature! In the Provinces, the ancient French gentleman, and the diſappointed peaſant, are both enquiring, "Who will ſhew us any good in the new order of things?"

F. W. MUSEUM.

By an arrival at Boſton, from Liſbon, we learn, that Admiral Jervis ſailed for the Mediterranean, with conſiderable reinforcements, in the beginning of April.

Citizen Thomas Paine has ſet out from France for the United States. After the kind and friendly ſervices he has rendered the country, in France, and the good name of it he has reported to the directory, there cannot be a doubt of his *cordial* reception!!!

A letter from a merchant in Rotterdam, ſays, "It has been a queſtion here, what would be the effects of an embargo of ſix months, laid by the American government?"—The anſwer was, "It would bring Engliſh, French and Dutch to the terms of America; but the American government cannot carry ſuch an embargo through."

FREEBOOTERS AT HAND!

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER OF SATURDAY LAST.

The mate of the Nancy, Perry, (which ſailed a few days ago from this port for London) is arrived in town with the news of the capture of that ſhip, on Tueſday morning laſt, by a French privateer, of 14 guns, a brig, called the Pandour, commanded by captain Graſcon.

She captured ſame evening the brig Two Siſters, Shefer, from hence to Jamaica, and ſent them both for Cape Francois. The privateer was from Curracoa, and the captain ſaid he had orders to capture all American veſſels to or from Britiſh ports, and has ſent a copy of his orders to this city.

They had taken five veſſels before, but none of this port. They put twelve of the people on board a pilot boat, from whence they have come up in a ſchooner from Alexandria.

Public Sale.

Will be ſold on the premiſes on Monday the 12th of June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if not privately diſpoſed of before that date,

The dwelling houſe of Henry Walker, ſituate on Royal Street, between King and Prince ſtreet, being two ſtory high, with two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and cellar. The houſe is 18 feet front, and 22 feet 8 inches deep, very ſuitable for the accommodation of a family back and a ſtore in front, with a good private alley nearly ſix feet wide to the extremity of the lot, and other conveniences, which may be ſeen any time previous to the day of ſale:

ALSO,

A Houſe now occupied as a School houſe, ſituate on a public alley, leading from Prince to Royal Street. This houſe is 18 feet front and 26 feet deep, with a good chimney and four fire-places, one in the cellar, two on the firſt floor, and one above ſtairs, with a good yard, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Lot in fee ſimple, on Columbus ſtreet, oppoſite to a brick houſe now building by Philip Wanton, being 24 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth.

N. B. The dwelling houſe is ſubject to a ground rent of £16 10s. and the ſchool houſe to a ground rent of £9 2s. 6d. per annum.

The whole of the above property will be ſold upon a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months, for negotiable notes on the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorſers.

HENRY WALKER.

June 1.

IN COUNCIL,
MAY 30th, 1797.

THE committee appointed by council to contract with a ſuperintendant and watchmen for the town of Alexandria, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in the council chamber, on Saturday the 3d of June, at 9 o'clock, to contract with a ſuperintendant and three watchmen.

Atteſt,
Wm. SUMMERS, C. C.

May 31.

For Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes,

A handſome Farm,

Containing 256½ acres of land, lying within three miles of Middleburg, and about ſix from the Blue Ridge. On this farm is a dwelling houſe in good repair 26 by 18 feet, two fire chimneys, and a cellar under the whole, a kitchen with a covered way from the dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out houſes. Two apple orchards of good fruit. Upwards of one half of this land is in wood, the reſidue is laid off in convenient fields under good incloſures and plenty of water in each; ſome good meadow may be made on it. A large part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down, for the reſidue a reaſonable credit may be had. An indiſputable title will be made by

THOMAS LEWIS.

Loudoun county, June 1.

To be Let,

For a term of between five and ſix years,

A Lot of Ground on the Eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, between Wolfe and Duke ſtreet, containing about ſixty feet front, and 120 feet deep. For terms apply to

ARCH'D M'CLEAN.

May 30. coſtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
[*Price 4s. 6d. Stitched.*]
A

DISSERTATION
ON
THE SCRIPTURES;

In which the Truth of the Bible is fairly put to the teſt, by controverting the evidences of its own facts.

BY JOHN FOWLER.

Among the variety of matter which this tract contains, are, Remarks on Paine's "Age of Reaſon;"—Strictures on Dr. Muir's pamphlet, called "An Examination of the Principles contained in the Age of Reaſon;—A recapitulation of ſome Eſſays formerly publiſhed in the MIRROR—A Review of ſome late publications in favour of the Chriſtian Syſtem;—Remarks on the common notion of its being ſafeſt to believe at all events;—Remarks on the abſurdities contained in the three firſt chapters of Geneſis;—Remarks on Mahometaniſm; and Remarks on Predeſtination and Church Governments.

It may be had at the Book Store of John V. Thomas, Royal-ſtreet; at the Book Store of Peter Cottom, King-ſtreet; and at the Store of Meſſrs. Bennett and Watts.

May 11.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 15th of April laſt, Negro PETER, about thirty five years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtout made, has a down look, and rather thick lips, appears to walk a little lame, in conſequence of his right foot turning out very much; his clothes are unknown, but has very few with him. I have been informed he has changed his name to PHIL, and pretends he is free, or looking for witneſſes to procure his freedom. I expect he is lurking about Alexandria or Gerge-Town, or about the neighborhood of thoſe towns, as he was ſeen near Alexandria on the 30th of April; he is well acquainted in ſaid town, as he has drove waggons to thoſe places for ſeveral years. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid fellow in goal ſhall have the above reward from the ſubſcriber living in Berkeley County. SMITH SLAUGHTER.

May 5, 1797. 8w 1aw.

Lands to be Rented.

THE ſubſcribers reſiding in Culpepper county, Virginia, are deſirous of renting for a term of years, about 4000 acres of excellent Farming Land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods, or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling houſes on each tenement, as the tenant may chooſe. Theſe lands are in the higheſt eſtimation for their fertility, and the ſucceſs with which they have been cultivated. They are ſixty miles from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth, in the vicinity of ſix conſiderable manufacturing mills. Meadow land and wood is conveniently attached to each tenement; and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the land conſiſts of the very firſt low ground, and excellent red oak and hickory high ground adjoining them. It will be expedient for thoſe who wiſh to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the firſt of July next, on which day the ſubſcribers will attend at the Elkwood Mills, in the county aforeſaid, to rent and grant leaſes to all thoſe who wiſh to become tenants. It is expected that ſufficient evidences of reſponſibility and good character will in every caſe accompany an application, for no perſon will be treated with who does not produce the ſame.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Jun.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS E. KNOX.

Culpepper County,
April 16. 8w1aw

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 16 ounces—the price of warranted good Superfine Flour this day from 40 to 44s.

JOHN LONGDEN, Clk. Market.

New Book and Stationary Store,

NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. HEPBURN & DUNDAS'S, KING-STREET.

PETER COTTOM

ACQUAINTS his friends and the public, that he has juſt received the following NEW BOOKS, which, with his former collection, form a good aſſortment,

VIZ.

Hiſtorical Magazine, 5 vol.
European do. 2 vol. for 1796.
Sentimental & Maſonic do. 2 vol. gilt.
New Annual Regiſter, for 1795.
Irwin's Letters, 2 vol. gilt.
Malham's Naval Gazetteer, or complete Seaman's guide, 2 vol.
D. Anville's Ancient Geography, 2 vol. gilt.
Handmaid to the Arts, 2 vol. gilt.
Burk's Letters on the French Revolution, gilt.
Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, with elegant cuts, gilt.
Adventurer, 4 vol. gilt.
Rambler, 4 do. do.
Savage's Work, 2 do. do.
Cambrian Regiſter, for 1795.
Quincey's Medical Lexicon,
Cullen's Practice, 2 vol.
Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vol.
Burn's Law Dictionary.
Powell on Mortgages.
Finch's Chancery Practice.
Hunt on Diſtreſſes.
Gilbert's Reports.
Collection of Voyages, &c. 8 vol.
Biographical Dictionary 12 vol. gilt.
Do. do. do. 8 vol.
Hiſtory of the French Clergy, during the Revolution.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW NOVELS.

Lucy,	3 vol.
Madaline,	3 do.
Hermſprong, or man as he is not,	3 do.
Tradition,	2 do.
Parental Monitor,	4 do.
Anna, or Memoirs of a Welch Heireſs,	4 do.
Man as he is,	4 do.
Wanderer of the Alps,	2 do.
Cicily of Raby,	4 do.
Plain Senſe,	3 do.
Women as they are,	4 do
Inglewood Foreſt,	4 do.
Evelina, Plates,	2 do.
Tom Jones,	3 do.
Julia de Robigne,	3 do.
Child of Providence,	4 do.
Barham Downs,	2 do.
Carpenter's Daughter,	2 do.
Shepherdeſs of the Alps.	
Camilla,	5 vol.
Abelard & Eloiſa plates	
Edwy,	2 vol.
Tales of the Caſtle,	4 do.

With ſeveral others, too numerous to mention in an advertiſement.

He has alſo received a new edition of Webſter's Spelling Book, Webſter's Selection, Scott's Leſſons, Aſh's Grammar, American Latin Grammar, Alexander's Grammar, School, Pocket, and Family Bibles and Teſtaments, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paſteboard, Pocket, and Aſs's ſkin Memorandum Books. Penknives, Quills, red and black Ink and Ink-powder, &c. with a large collection of German Books, all of which he is determined to ſell on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

N. B. He keeps a conſtant ſupply of Trunks.

May 25 2w

TO be Sold, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on Wilkes-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Water ſtreets, in a remarkably pleaſant and healthy ſituation for a private family.—Alſo, a LOT of GROUND on Water-ſtreet, near the interſection of the above ſtreets. This Lot is 52 feet 5 inches front on Water-ſtreet, on which is a remarkably ſtrong Frame Building, 22½ feet ſquare, in which, at preſent, is fixed a horſe-mill, originally built for and occupied as a ſnuff-mill, but might eaſily be converted into an oil-mill, or to any other uſe that is commonly made of mill-works; they are, at preſent, in perfect order for what they were originally intended; alſo, every apparatus for manufacturing tobacco. The mill-works might eaſily, and at a ſmall expenſe, be taken out of the houſe and removed to any other place; they would anſwer very well for grinding any ſort of grain, as they have for ſome time paſt, been uſed for that purpoſe—They would be diſpoſed of ſeparately from the houſe, if moſt agreeable to the purchaſer.—The above property is clear of all incumbrances whatever, and will be ſold at four, eight, and twelve months credit, on giving approved ſecurity; and an indiſputable title will be made on receipt of the laſt payment.—For further particulars, enquire of

JACOB COX.

May 20 3w

Frederick & George-Town Stage,

STARTS from Mr. Henry Schell's Tavern, in Frederick-Town, on Thurſdays at nine o'clock, and will arrive at Mr. Clement Sewall's Tavern, in George-Town, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, and will ſtart from ſaid Sewall's on Fridays at two o'clock, and arrive at Frederick-Town on Saturday evening at four o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen diſpoſed to take paſſage in the above conveyance, may confidently rely on being accommodated with a good Stage and horſes, and alſo provided with a careful and excellent driver.

The proprietor flatters himſelf that, as he has fixed his ſtage ſo as to meet the ſtage that runs from this town to Philadelphia, he will be encouraged by a generous public.

The running of the above ſtage to commence on the firſt Thurſday in May next.

HENRY WINEMILLER.

Frederick-Town, April 20.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

IMPORTED

BY ROBERT CALIFE, in the Ship Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, from London, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, on very low terms by the package only,

Dry White Lead in caſks of 5 cwt. each,
Spaniſh Brown, 4
Venetian Red, 3
White Copperaſs, 2
Foreign Spruce Ochre, 5
Red Lead, 1¼
Vermilion in papers ¼ cwt.
White Lead ground in oil in kegs of 28lbs. each,
Yellow Ochre,
Fine Green,
Fine Blue,
6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40d. Nail in ſmall caſks,
Hardware well aſſorted in ſmall packages, ſuited to country retail ſtores,
Sea Charts, Quadrants, Compaſſes, Hour and Minute Glaſſes, Gunter's Scales, a variety of articles in the Ship Chandlery line, aſſorted in ſmall caſes.
Lucca Oil in caſes containing 3 doz. pint bottles
Beſt muſtard in caſes containing 6 doz. half pound bottles,
Spaniſh Indigo and Pruſſian Blue.
Soap in boxes of 1 cwt. each,
Double and ſingle deep ſea lines, Marlines, Log lines, and Sewing twine,
Ship bells mounted complete,
Seine twine of a very ſuperior quality in bundles of two pounds each,
60 pieces of broad and narrow Buntin, all colours,
Six Seines 25 fathoms long, of the very beſt materials and workmanſhip, with corks, leads, and lines complete ſuited for the herring and ſhad fiſhery.
Roll Brimſtone in ſmall caſks,
An aſſortment of Freſh Medicines and moſt approved Surgical Inſtruments in ſmall caſes, containing every article to aſſort a Druggiſt or Apothecary's ſhop, and well ſuited to accommodate a practiſing Phyſician.

Theſe Goods being the property of a gentleman whoſe buſineſs calls him to the northward, they will be ſold on terms which will be very favorable to the purchaſer, if applied for immediately.

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

April 15.

Thompſon and Veitch

Have received by the Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, their aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS;

And their

Liverpool Goods

are ſhiped on board the Commerce, that would ſail about the 10th of February for Alexandria; and is daily expected.

April 10. tf

Macleod & Yeatman,

At their wholeſale & Retail Grocery and Wet Good Store, next to Meſſrs. Mandeville and Jameſſon's, King ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Young Hyſon, Fine Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, and Bohea — TEAS.	Jamaica Spirits
Loaf & Brown Sugar	Antigua Rum
Coffee & Chocolate	French Brandy in pipes
Black Pepper	Holland Gin in do.
Pimento	American do.
Fine Salt	Rye Whiſkey
Crude Saltpetre	Madeira, Port, Sherry, Liſbon & Malaga — WINES.
Beſt Carolina Indigo	Britiſh Battle Powder

ALSO,

About 200 bbls. of SHAD and HERRINGS, warranted well cured; and a general aſſortment of Copper, Tin, and Pewter Ware.

☞ Flour ſtored on the cuſtomary terms.

May 4.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ſhip Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Aſſortment,

Which they offer for ſale by the Package or Piece on very reaſonable terms, at their Wholeſale Store, King-Street,

Double & ſingle F Gunpowder,

by the quarter-caſk, or larger quantity.
Hats aſſorted in Boxes from 9/ to 13/ ſterl.
Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in caſks.
Glaſs Ware aſſorted in caſks and caſes.
Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in caſks.
Ironmongery and Hardware in caſks and caſes.
Beſt made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land,

ſituate under the Blue Mountain, and Short Hill, near Leeſburg, Loudoun county, between 400 and 500 acres. The improvements may be made comfortable at a ſmall expence; there is on this valuable land, an abundance of fine oak timber, beſides a conſiderable quantity of meadow land, alſo, there is a young apple orchard, now beginning to bear; any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land, may be informed of its ſituation, or may view the premiſes, by applying to captain Abner Oſburn, who lives adjoining ſaid land. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next, with an indiſputable title. If the land is not ſold by the twentieth of September next, it will be rented.

JOHN LAIDLER.

May 30. tf

Alexandria Theatre.

THE ſubſcribers to the THEATRE will pleaſe to take notice, that the ſecond payment on their ſubſcriptions is now called for, which the treaſurer hopes will be paid in without delay, as the money is wanting to fulfill the engagements with the workmen, and provide materials to facilitate the progreſs of the work.

The few, who have not yet paid in the firſt inſtalment, it is expected will come prepared with both together.

ROBERT MEASE, TREASURER.

May 20.

Day of Appeal.

THOSE perſons who ſuppoſe themſelves aggrieved by the rate of taxation, as returned by the commiſſioners of the city tax for the year 1797, will take notice, that a Court of Appeals will be held on the firſt Monday in June, at the courthouſe, where they will pleaſe apply for redreſs.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

May 30.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 26th inſt. a ſlave named JACOB. He is a ſmall, ſlender fellow about 25 years of age, of a dark mulatto complexion, ſomewhat knock-kneed, has a large mouth, and chews tobacco to exceſs, is very ſprightly and engaging in his manner. Carried with him a mixed country cloth coat, a ſtriped calico waiſtcoat, and a pair of half worn boots with their tops turned down, and ſeveral other cloaths that I do not remember. I am apprehenſive he is lurking about Alexandria, as he was ſeen a few days ago near the turnpike gate with a pig, turkey, and ſeveral other ſtolen articles. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ten dollars for ſecuring him in ſome goal ſo that I get him again.

NICHOLAS FITZHUGH.

Ravenſworth, Fairfax county,
May 30.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby cautioned againſt ſecreting or removing the ſaid ſlave.

Go. M'Munn & Iſaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand, as uſual,

Stills of different ſizes,

Waſh, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Beſt Engliſh Braſs do. of different ſizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin meaſures,
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ſhip Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent aſſortment of

Strong Copper in ſheets and

bottoms, ſuitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the beſt manner, and ſold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper ſuitable for ſpouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The higheſt price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe WINES, in

pipes, hhds. quarter caſks and bottles.
Ten pipes Thompſon's Old Madeira.
Claret in hhds. and in caſes of one dozen.
100 dozen do. Palus & Haut Margot, Medoc, in caſes of two and four dozen, very old.
25 pipes of Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy
Holland Gin in pipes, jugs, and caſes.
Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum.
Whiſkey in hhds and barrels.
A few hogſheads Molaſſes.
Hibbert's London bottled Porter and Brown Stout in caſks of 6 dozen.
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon ſkin, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, and Imperial — TEAS of the beſt quality.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels.
Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Spinning Cotton
Cadiz and Anguilla Salt, Chocolate in boxes
Rice, Fig Blue, Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Allums
Copperas, Madder, Glue, Roſin, Race, ground Ginger, Leiper's Snuff in bottles and bladders, Havanna Segars, Muſtard in bottles, Anchovies, Cayenne and black Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Spermaceti Candles, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Philadelphia Soal Leather. &c.

ALSO,

Four Boxes and one Bale

Iriſh Linens,

Well aſſorted, which will be ſold very low.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

April 18.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

George Hunter and Co.

Having ceaſed the 6th inſtant by mutual conſent. All perſons to them indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to George Hunter, who will ſettle and pay all accounts againſt ſaid concern.

GEORGE HUNTER,
WM. M'MECHEN.

May 15.

JAMES GUNNING,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

MOST ſincerely returns his thanks to the Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencement of buſineſs in this town, and informs them that he has on hand a ſtock of good ſeaſoned timber, and as good workmen in its various branches as any on the continent, and hopes, from his experience in the buſineſs at Dublin, at No. 102, Longacre, London, and at Baltimore, to be enabled to give general ſatisfaction.

☞ The higheſt price given for good

Second hand Carriages.

N. B. Carriages of all deſcriptions for ſale, and will be delivered in a few moments after the order is given.

March 18.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has *again* commenced buſineſs at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purpoſes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience, and a deſire to give perfect ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

N. B. To accommodate his town cuſtomers, their carriages ſhall be ſent home when repaired.

☞ For Sale, A NEAT ONE HORSE CHAIR not three months in uſe.

March 23.

At a Court of Huſtings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Joſiah Watſon, Complainant,
againſt
John R. Wheaton Joſeph Cary, Wm. Hodgſon, George Clemenſon, and James M'Clenechan, Def. — *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John R. Wheaton, not having entered his appearnce, and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of this Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of July term next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Courthouſe in the ſaid town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Joſeph Cary, Wm. Hodgſon, James M'Clenachan, and George Clemenſon, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete any of the debts owing to, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this Court.

A Copy,
Teſte, P. WAGENER, C. C.

April 20. 2m

At a Court of Huſtings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Joſiah Watſon, Complainant.
againſt
John R. Wheaton, and Bernard Ghequier, Def. — *In Chancery,*

THE defendant John R. Wheaton not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of July term next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Courthouſe, in the ſaid town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Bernard Ghequier do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing to, or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
Teſte, P. WAGENER. C. C,

April 20. 2m

THE ſubſcribers have imported in the Potomac Chief, Captain James Magruder, from London,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will ſell on liberal terms to punctual cuſtomers. They daily expect a large additional ſupply from Liverpool.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, April 11. eop

For Sale,

A Stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who can do all kind of houſe work.—For terms apply to the Printers.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, JUN.